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The People's Korea

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Three-Way Talks Offer Reflects Noble Desire to Seek Way of Peaceful Settlement of Korean Question: DPRK President

President Kim Il Sung on July 15 stated, "Our party's new proposal for a tripartite talk between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea was prompted by our noble desire to seek the way of peaceful settlement of the Korean question which directly affects the cause of world peace, by easing the tension and removing the danger of war in the Korean Peninsula."

His remarks came in a speech at a banquet he hosted in honor of a delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru led by Mr. Alan Garcia, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the alliance and member of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru.

He said in his banquet speech that the Workers' Party of Korea is making tireless efforts for independent and peaceful national reunification and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, while accelerating socialist construction with a sharp vigilance to cope with the tense situation in the Korean Peninsula.

The delegation arrived in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang on July 14 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation was received by President Kim Il Sung on July 15 and held talks with the WPK delegation, including General Secretary Kim Il Sung.

In a July 15 banquet speech, Mr. Alan Garcia said:

"We are here in Korea for the second time, though short, to extend greetings to you the leader who are directing the historical course of the Korean people and express respect to the industrious and revolutionary Korean people fighting to consolidate socialism and achieve the reunification of the country."

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung and to the good health and long life of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

A music and dance performance was given at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of July 15 by the Pibada Opera Troupe in honor of the delegation.

The delegation left Pyongyang on July 16.

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung has received various foreign delegations recently.

Talks were held on July 15 between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radio-photo)

He received a Togolese government delegation led by Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Togo (July 19), an Equatorial Guinean government delegation led by Marcelino Nguema Onguene, Minister of State in Charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (July 17) a Polish government delegation led by Janusz Obodowsky, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers (July 13).

Pyongyang on Abe's Seoul Visit

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on July 12, commenting on the four-day trip of the Japanese Foreign Minister to south Korea from July 6, says that the insidious tie-up between south Korea and Japan has entered into a new dangerous stage through the confabs between the Japanese and the south Koreans, and this danger will increase with the scheduled Japan trip of Chon Du Hwan as an occasion.

The author of a Rodong Sinmun commentary says:

The Japanese Foreign Minister visited south Korea with a view to lulling the anti-Japanese sentiments running high among the south Korean people, supporting the Chon group who has been driven to bay by pressure of public opinion at home and abroad, and laying a bridge for them to Japan.

In his talks with south Korean officials he repeatedly expressed "no change" in Japan's "policy of sanctions" against the north and stressed that the "relations of amity and friendship" with south Korea would be "expanded and consolidated" and "ultra-modern techniques" would be supplied for the "economic development" of south Korea.

This is intended to foster the military potentials of south Korea and fan up north-south confrontation.

Laying obstacles in the way of tripartite talks by goading the south Koreans on to confrontation overtly and covertly, while manifesting the will to pursue the policy of hostility to us as ever is a deliberate act designed to facilitate the tension instead of easing the situation and her peaceful reunification, far from helping it. The Japanese Foreign Minister acted so precisely in south Korea.

The Chon Du Hwan group is throwing itself deeper into the bosom of the Japanese, in subservience to them to promote "security for its power" and gratify its ambition for long-term office in reliance upon Tokyo, to save the economic bankruptcy and increase its military potentials by introducing capital and technology from Japan and thereby hasten preparations for a war against the DPRK.

It is none but the Americans who give rise to new nexus between the south Koreans and Japanese. It is nobody's secret that by more closely bringing together south Korea and Japan politically, economically and militarily they try to round off the formation of a "triangular military alliance" with Japan and south Korea, on that basis.

The Chon Du Hwan group tries to prolong its remaining days in strengthening the tie-up with the Japanese under the aegis of Washington.

The south Korean authorities must discard the nature of treachery opposing the fellow countrymen with the backing of outside forces and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

The Japanese authorities must stop encouraging the south Koreans to division and war and desist from laying obstacles in the way of a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Meanwhile, the same newspaper dated July 5, commenting on the plan of the Japanese authorities to invite Chon Du Hwan to Japan, says: Lurking behind it is their heinous intention to make him their faithful servant by wheedling him by all honeyed words and thus gratify their aggressive desire without much difficulty in Korea.

This is a criminal act obstructing the reunification of Korea and increasing the danger of war, remarks the author of the commentary.

He says:

The Japanese Prime Minister, when he met south Korean "assemblymen from the Democratic Justice Party" some time ago, openly declared that he was "waiting for" the Japan trip of Chon Du Hwan and the Japanese Foreign Minister is said to be going to south Korea to "finally" decide upon the date and program of his Japan tour.

Chon Du Hwan's projected Japan trip would be another grave step in the execution of the Japanese militarists' aggressive policy towards Korea. This is why his planned trip has evoked a strong protest and opposition of the broad political and public circles in and around Japan.

The utterances of the person in authority in Japan that he was eagerly awaiting Chon Du Hwan is a high-handed challenge to this public opinion.

Branding traitor Chon Du Hwan as a hand-raised mangy dog of the U.S., a fascist tyrant and a warmaniac.

The invitation extended him means that the inviter sees eye to eye with him.

118,000 Students Participate In Anti-Chon Demonstrations

The south Korean paper Chungang Ilbo June 15 reported about the anti-"government" struggle of south Korean students.

According to it, more than 118,000 students participated in anti-"government" demonstrations all over south Korea from the day when the authorities took the "measure for campus autonomy" to June 5.

Quoting "materials of demonstrations at universities" submitted by the ministry of education to the "national assembly", the paper says that in this period more than 20,000 students of Seoul National University participated in 32 cases of demonstrations, upwards of 23,000 students of Yonsei University in 26 cases and over 20,000 students of Koryo University in 23 cases.

You Are Working Hard for Latin American Unity and Democracy

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a banquet on July 15 for the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by Alan Garcia, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Alliance and Member of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru.

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung at the banquet:

Esteemed Comrade Alan Garcia,

Esteemed members of the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru,

Comrades,

I am very pleased to meet you again, Comrade Alan Garcia, a close friend of ours, and many other comrades from the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru. I warmly welcome you to our country.

Comrade Alan Garcia, you have come to see us after an interval of exactly one year since your previous visit.

The meaningful event of my seeing you in Pyongyang last year has always been in my memory.

That was the first opportunity for us to meet, but we talked for many hours without reserve, acquainting ourselves with each other, deepening our friendship, and working together to open a new epoch of friendly relations between our two parties.

Seeing you again and sitting with you, our intimate friends, today, I feel my heart warm with fresh emotions and also with a sense of our friendship growing dearer.

Comrade Alan Garcia, since your previous visit to our country, our two parties have exchanged delegations with each other and have been cooperating closely in all spheres.

In our country there is a saying that thousands of miles seem only a short distance to intimate friends.

Geographically, oceans and continents lie between us, which separate us thousands of miles from each other, but we are getting along amicably with each other like close neighbours. This is because our two parties maintain the same basic stand of *chajusong* (independence) and share the common idea of peace, democracy and social progress.

basic stand of *chajusong* (independence) and share the common idea of peace, democracy and social progress.

It is a long-cherished desire of mankind to live happily in a world of justice, and of complete sovereignty for all countries and nations, free from domination and subjugation of all forms.

The progressive character and influence of the policy of each party depends on how this policy represents the desire of the people and the demand of the times.

Today, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru has put forward a realistic policy which represents the interests of the workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals and all other sections of the broad working masses of Peru, and is striving to build a just and prosperous Peru which provides all her people with social equality, freedom and democracy. It has thus won their support.

You are working hard for Latin American unity and democracy, firmly maintaining an independent stand against imperialism and close ties with the progressive forces of the world. On your current visits to foreign countries, too, you have made many valuable contributions to the common cause of humanity for peace and progress.

We are convinced and heartily wish that your current energetic activities to build an independent and progressive new society on the soil of Peru will be rewarded with excellent results.

At present, due to the imperialists' moves of aggression and war, the world situation is still complicated and tense, and the danger of a new war is increasing in many parts of the world including East Asia and Central America.

Our Party is making tireless efforts for independent and peaceful national reunification and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, while accelerating socialist construction with a sharp vigilance to cope with the tense situation in the Korean Peninsula.

Our Party's new proposal for a tripartite talk between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea was prompted by our noble desire to seek the way of peaceful settlement of the Korean question which directly affects the cause of world peace, by easing the tension and removing the danger of war in the Korean Peninsula.

This just proposal of ours enjoys active support and sympathy from your alliance and many other parties, governments and peoples of the world.

We are very proud of having true and dependable friends like you in Peru, Latin America.

Our Party sets much store by the close bonds, friendship and solidarity with the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and will advance hand in hand with you in the future, too.

I believe that our common efforts will ensure that friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the just cause of our two parties and the universal anti-imperialist cause of independence.

In conclusion, I would like to take this occasion overflowing with warm feelings of comradely friendship, to wish you success in your current visit to our country and to propose a toast:

To the strengthening and development of friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Alan Garcia,

To the health of all members of the delegation of the APRAP, and

To the health of all comrades present here.

We Have Identical Views with Your Party's Basic Policy

Speech of General Secretary Alan Garcia

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a banquet on July 15 in honor of the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by Alan Garcia, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and Member of the House of Deputies of Peru.

Follows the full text of the speech of General Secretary Alan Garcia at the banquet:

Your Excellency great leader Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Dear friends and comrades,

Just a year ago, we visited Korea to acquaint ourselves with the new realities of Korea and extend greetings with feelings of solidarity to a great man who has achieved progress, justice and liberation for the people.

Back to Peru after our visit to Korea last year, we informed our people of all the experiences we learned during our visit.

The Juche idea taught us a revolutionary idea that everything should be settled in accord with the creative ingenuity of the people and the specific conditions of each country.

We conveyed to the Peruvian people the desires of you the leader and people who are devotedly working for independence and reunification.

We told our people about developed agriculture, irrigation, electrification, the *chongsan-ri* spirit, the construction of the gigantic Nampo Lock Gate and the bold invention of vinalon in Korea.

We also told them about our so long talks with you the great leader, the father of the Korean people, and the spirit of the vibrant and revolutionary Republic we learned through the talks.

We representatives of an anti-imperialist movement fighting for the unity of Latin America and a righteous and free country have identical views with your party's basic policy on independence, self-support and self-reliance in national defence.

We are here in Korea for the second time, though short, to extend greetings to you the leader who are directing the historical course of the Korean people and express respect to the industrious and revolutionary Korean people fighting to consolidate socialism and achieve the reunification of the country.

I would like to express considerations to you the great leader, my comrade and indomitable friend, for your lot of work dedicated to the cause of socialism, to the unity and cohesion between the Workers' Party of Korea and fraternal parties in Latin America and all other fraternal parties the world over and to the consolidation of friendship.

We who are advancing realistically and unswervingly to win power propose a toast to the good health and long life of Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, to the good health and long life of His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader, and to the great future of the Korean people.

A music and dance performance was given at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of July 15 by the Pibada Opera Troupe in honor of the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by General Secretary Alan Garcia. (KCNA Radio-photo)

Foreign Media's Extensive Coverage of President Kim Il Sung's Foreign Tour

Foreign news media including Chinese Xinhua, Radio Beijing, Soviet paper "Pravda", Tass, reported the return home of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" July 2 reported that President Kim Il Sung on the afternoon of July 1 arrived in Chongjin leading the party and state delegation after paying his official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and seven European countries, that Mr. Kim Jong Il met the presidential delegation at the station with leading cadres of the party and power bodies, army and social organizations, and that President Kim Il Sung was enthusiastically welcomed by over 300,000 people along the route.

Meanwhile, Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique, on July 4 met Kang Su Myong, Korean Ambassador to his country.

Sincerely hailing the brilliant successes attained by President Kim Il Sung in his tour of the socialist countries, the Mozambique President stressed that the visit was a historical event which contributed to strengthening unity and solidarity among socialist countries.

Here is a round-up of an extensive foreign coverage of President Kim Il Sung's foreign tour.

Soviet Union

Reporting the return home of President Kim Il Sung leading the party and state delegation, *Tass* on July 2 said:

Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Jong Il met the delegation in Chongjin together with a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee, and vice-Premiers of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Soviet paper *"Pravda"* July 3 said:

The DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea returned home. The delegation paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

It was met in Chongjin by Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, together with a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premiers of the DPRK Administration Council.

"Izvestia" July 2 carried the gist of the editorial of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 1 headlined "Epochal Event in Providing a New Milestone in the History of Friendship and Solidarity" hailing the successful conclusion of President Kim Il Sung's official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

China

The Chinese paper *"People's Daily"* July 2 reported that President Kim Il Sung on the afternoon of July 1 arrived in Chongjin leading the party and state delegation after paying official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and seven European countries, that Mr. Kim Jong Il, leader of the party and state of Korea, met the delegation at the station with leading cadres of the party and power bodies, army and social organizations, and that President Kim Il Sung was enthusiastically welcomed by over 300,000 people along the route.

Xinhua and Radio Beijing reported this news on the same day.

India

Nos. 5 and 6 issues of the Indian magazine *"Socialist Panorama"* said:

The visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union is a historic event which demonstrated the daily developing friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and developed them on to a new higher stage.

The recent tour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has greatly helped towards the common cause of mankind.

Given in the magazine are accounts of his visits to Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Nepal

Noting that the official goodwill visit of President Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, to the socialist countries carried weighty importance, a Nepalese paper June 20 in its article titled "Historical Visit" said that his visit greatly contributed to world peace and security.

Japan

The Japanese paper *"Asahi Shimbun"* July 2 carried an article on President Kim Il Sung's arrival in Chongjin together with his portrait. In the course of his tour, it said, President Kim Il Sung had talks with General Secretary Chernenko of the Soviet Union and heads of other countries he visited and exchanged views on the friendly and cooperative relations with those countries, easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the reunification of Korea and the international situation.

President Kim Il Sung's arrival in Chongjin was also reported by *"Mainichi Shimbun"*, *"Yomiuri Shimbun"*, *"Nihon Keizai Shimbun"* and *"Tokyo Shimbun"* under the titles "President Kim Il Sung Back Home", "President Kim Il Sung back from European Tour" and "Met by Secretary Kim Jong Il."

Mozambique President

Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique, on July 4 met Kang Su Myong, Korean Ambassador to his country.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the Mozambican President.

The Mozambican President expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Sincerely hailing the brilliant successes attained by President Kim Il Sung in his tour of the socialist countries, he stressed that the visit was a historical event which contributed to strengthening unity and solidarity among socialist countries.

The party and government of Mozambique consider that Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way without foreign interference, he said, and added: It is our stand.

He expressed unconditional support to all the just proposals for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung from this principled stand toward the question of national reunification and to the most just peaceful proposal to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

Portugal

The Portuguese paper *"Diario de Lisboa"* June 8 stressed that President Kim Il Sung's visit to the European socialist countries was an event of very weighty significance in the world history of diplomacy as he enjoys high authority at home and abroad.

"Avante", the organ of the Communist Party of Portugal, said that the recent visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries served as new proof of the unbreakable friendship and firm unity of the peoples of socialist countries and of their ardent desire to see a unity and solidarity among socialist countries.

Madagascar

The Malagasy News Agency Anta June 12 pointed out that President Kim Il Sung's visit to the European socialist countries was a great historical event in further developing the relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world and accelerating the world revolutionary cause.

Malagasy Radio July 3 reported that President Kim Il Sung was accorded warmest welcome by the leaders and peoples of all countries he visited. His visit was of epochal significance in developing the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and socialist countries on to a higher stage, it noted.

Zambia

The Zambian paper *"Zambia Daily Mail"* June 20 carried an article together with a portrait of President Kim Il Sung.

The foreign trip of President Kim Il Sung, it said, is an epochal event in further consolidating and developing the traditional friendship and unity between socialist countries.

It is also of weighty significance in accelerating socialist construction, increasing the power of the socialist countries as a whole, preventing a nuclear war and defending world peace.

Central Africa

The Central African News Agency June 25, reporting about the foreign tour of President, said:

Leaders and peoples of the countries visited by President Kim Il Sung welcomed him with unprecedented warmth and enthusiasm, and leaders of these countries reaffirmed their firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to reunify the country.

Guinea

Guinean Radio "Voice of Revolution" June 19, reporting about the visit of President Kim Il Sung to European socialist countries, said:

President Kim Il Sung's foreign tour has undoubtedly a great influence on the situation in the European region.

He is a most widely-known statesman in the world and is a most authoritative leader of the non-alignment movement, a mighty revolutionary force of the present era.

The Bulgarian paper *"Narodna Armiya"* June 20 in an article pointed out that the Bulgarian visit of President Kim Il Sung was a new great demonstration of friendship between the two fraternal socialist countries.

The visit to Bulgaria of the party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung had made an important contribution to strengthening the friendship and unity in the interests of the two peoples and consolidating peace in the whole world, stressed the paper.

Tens of thousands of Moscow working people warmly welcome President Kim Il Sung on May 23. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Rodong Sinmun on Chon's Planned Visit to Japan

Rodong Sinmun June 29, commenting on Gen. Chon's tour on Japan slated for the beginning of September, said that this is a dangerous trip threatening peace in Korea.

The author of the commentary says:

The scheduled Japan tour of Chon Du Hwan the puppet following the visits to south Korea and the United States by the Japanese prime minister in January last year and Reagan's tour of Japan and south Korea in the last fall is part of the scheme to strengthen the political and military tie-up of the United States, Japan and south Korea and is planned in accordance with the aggressive demand of U.S. imperialism.

To intensify the Japan-south Korea compact is the basic demand of the U.S. imperialists in their Asian strategy.

The purpose sought by Chon Du Hwan the puppet in his scheduled tour of Japan is to strengthen the fusion with Japan and step up the formation of a three-way military alliance as desired by the U.S. imperialists. It is also aimed at begging for more aid to prop up the shaking economy and accelerate its militarization.

It is an unpardonable challenge to go to the Japanese reactionaries and hatch a new plot against our people at a time when our people and the world's peace-loving people desire preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea.

A report about Chon Du Hwan the puppet's tour of Japan has already touched off a wave of protest among the Japanese political and public circles.

We are heightening vigilance against the plot Chon Du Hwan the puppet tries to weave with the Japanese reactionaries against our people.

The scheme of Chon Du Hwan the puppet for a new tieup with the Japanese militarists will hasten fascistisation and war preparations in south Korea, obstruct the reunification of Korea and freeze her division.

On no account will the south Korean people remain a passive onlooker to Chon Du Hwan the puppet's tour of Japan.

Chon Du Hwan the puppet must give up his plan to visit Japan.

The Japanese authorities must not go against our people's cause of peace and reunification by inviting the traitor Chon Du Hwan.

Chongryun Accuses Chon of His Planned Japan Tour

Chongryun (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement July 11 in protest against Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan.

The statement pointed out that Chon's slated trip to Japan at the beginning of September was engineered by the United States, as a ploy aimed at completion of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance, and at provocation of a new war by increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

It also indicated that Chon Du Hwan, completely isolated by the south Korean people, is trying to extricate himself from the present domestic crisis by begging aid from Japanese militarists and to maintain his fascist "power" with their backup.

Chongryun in its statement harshly accused Chon Du Hwan of seizing power at bayonet points under the manipulation of the Americans, and called him a cursed national traitor and military gangstar who murdered some 2,000 compatriots and wounded tens of thousands of innocent citizens in Kwangju 4 years ago.

The statement noted: "Chon Du Hwan arbitrarily infringes upon the fundamental human rights and democratic freedom of the south Korean people and has his agents arrest and detain them at random.

It further said: "This traitor, noisily clamouring about the 'threat of southward invasion', calls for preparations for action and is plotting the permanent national division by increasing military tensions in this part of the world, while conducting large-scale military exercises in and near south Korea with the Americans.

The statement added that Chon Du Hwan, discarded long ago by the south Korean people, has no capacity to represent any Korean people and his planned tour of Japan which successive south Korean dictators have not dared to make clearly shows that he is a really detestable national traitor.

Chongryun in its statement denounced Chon's Japan trip and demanded that the Japanese immediately cancel the invitation which is a hidden attempt to realize their old dream to dominate south Korea through the military fusion with its ruling junta and subjugating the south Korean economy to that of Japan.

The "community of Japanese and south Korean destiny" and "a new era in bilateral relations", the statement declared, is virtually a smokescreen to hide their wild ambition to dominate south Korea.

Beijing Peace Dialogue between North And Overseas Korean Scholars

A dialogue between Korean scholars in north and overseas for peace in the Korean Peninsula and promotion of peaceful reunification was held in Beijing from June 15 to 17, according to the KCNA report dated July 10.

Present there were 35 Korean scholars in the north and abroad who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

On the first day of the dialogue a gift to President Kim Il Sung from the Korean scholars overseas with deepest respect and reverence was conveyed.

Prof. and Dr. Sonu Hak Won, dean of the social science faculty of the Central Methodist University in Missouri State, United States, and Chon Gum Chol, Presidium Member of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made keynote reports under the respective titles "On the Removal of the Sourge of War, a Nuclear War, on the Korean Peninsula and Guarantee of a Lasting Peace" and "On the Tripartite Talks."

Then many scholars from the homeland and overseas took the floor.

They made a deep analysis of the peace-loving nature of the tripartite talks and exposed the unjustness of the so-called "four-way talks" and "north-south direct dialogue" brought forward by the United States and the south Korean authorities.

Pointing to the fact that the Korean Peninsula has become a main focal point of the danger of nuclear war, they stressed that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace-loving movement be held briskly.

A resolution and letters to U.S. President Reagan and the south Korean authorities were adopted there.

The letter to Reagan said that the United States should withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea at an early date and promptly respond to our peace-loving proposal for tripartite talks.

The letter to the south Korean authorities stressed that an immediate opening of the tripartite talks is a most timely and realistic way of removing the danger of war created on the Korean Peninsula and creating a favourable precondition for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Souvenirs were presented to the Korean scholars abroad and a banquet was arranged by the homeland side during the dialogue.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung and the good health and long life of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The Korean scholars from the homeland and overseas appreciated the Korean feature film "The Unreturned Emissary."

A press conference was held at the International Club in Beijing on June 18 upon the successful conclusion of the dialogue.

Keynote Report Of Chon Gum Chol

Chon Gum Chol, Presidium Member of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made a keynote report on the subject "On Tripartite Talks."

The reporter said that the proposal for tripartite talks made early this year by the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Standing Committee of its Supreme People's Assembly fully embodied the peace line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government.

It is the main idea and core of the proposal to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through negotiations without recourse to strength, he said.

The whole content of our proposal and its letters and clauses, he noted, show the stand not to fix the present hostile relations with the United States as those between a hundred year old inveterate enemies but to turn them into normal relations and it not only contains our assertion but takes into consideration the demand of the United States and fully reflects the stand of the present south Korean authorities. It expresses a realistic and lenient stand.

Explaining the reason why we proposed the form of tripartite talks, the reporter said:

Firstly, it is because the parties concerned with the pending question are us, the United States and south Korea.

The United States is the provoker of the Korean War, a belligerent party in a war with us and a signatory to the armistice agreement.

The south Korean authorities are another party which is aggravating the tensions in our country and bringing the clouds of war.

Therefore, a complete peace and a durable peace can not be guaranteed, even if the question were solved between us and the United States, and, accordingly, south Korea must also come out to the negotiation for peace.

The peace negotiation sould take the form of tripartite talks secondly because the question can not be satisfactorily solved, if the United States and the south Korean rulers are separated from each other, as they are closely tied up with each other in the war policy against us.

The United States holds the prerogative of military command of the south Korean puppet army, which is under the unified commander of the "combined forces" of south Korea and the United States.

This fact tells that if the question of peace in Korea is to be satisfactorily solved in practice, the United States and the south Korean authorities must not be separated from each other but the form of tripartite talks letting them both participate in it must be taken.

The peace negotiation should take the form of tripartite talks thirdly because the south Korean authorities cannot be a party to negotiation holding real powers to have the final say. The south Korean "regime" is without real powers. It has not even the prerogative of military command.

It is clear, therefore, that any affirmative step to prevent a war and guarantee peace cannot be taken with it as the only negotiating party.

Noting that the core of the proposal for tripartite talks is the substance of the peace proposal, the reporter said:

The general goal of our peace programme reflected in the tripartite talks is a practical peace, a comprehensive peace, a durable peace and a lasting peace.

From these main features we may say that our peace proposal is firstly an independent peace programme to defend the national sovereignty through the solution of the problem of peace.

In the proposal we raised it as an important problem to sign a peace agreement between us and the United States and withdraw the U.S. forces.

A strict peace can be guaranteed only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn from our territory and the national sovereignty restored throughout the country according to this proposal.

Secondly, it is a peace programme, to all intents and purposes, envisaging the elimination of the source of war itself.

The proposal envisages a drastic reduction of armed forces and ban on the use of armed forces along with the withdrawal of the foreign troops.

Thirdly, our proposal is a package peace proposal for solving comprehensively and in an all-round way the problems with all the parties concerned with the peace problem.

A complete peace cannot be brought, if the question is solved only between us and south Korea, while leaving the question between us and the United States unsolved.

It can be said that the proposal for tripartite talks is a comprehensive peace proposal which would make it possible to totally solve the problem of war and peace in the Korean Peninsula by setting these two questions together.

Fourthly, our proposal is a peace programme aimed at reunification, which would accelerate national reunification by creating a favourable precondition for it.

Our new proposal can be said to be a peace programme aimed at reunification, which would help achieve peaceful reunification by thoroughly solving first the peace problem through the organic combination of the national problem with peace problem and opening a favourable phase for the reunification.

The reporter stressed in conclusion: If the United States and the south Korean authorities are concerned for peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula, they must rectify their wrong stand and come out to the table of tripartite talks, not later than now.

Keynote Report Of Sonu Hak Won

Prof. and Dr. Sonu Hak Won, director of the department of social sciences of Central Methodist College in Missouri State, made a keynote report "On Removing the Root Cause of War, Nuclear War and Preserving a Durable Peace on the Korean Peninsula".

The reporter pointed out that the U.S. politicians and militarists are hell-bent on arms expansion and nuclear war preparations, crying for "limited nuclear war" and "victorious nuclear war" and that the Reagan Administration is favoring the concessions of military complex while victimizing the people's living in a bid to get rid of the serious political and economic crisis.

He said the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is going at full steam.

Sonu Hak Won continued:

I am going to point to some changes in the situation for the military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The first is the change of idea. After the "Nixon-Sato joint statement" south Korea was regarded as a U.S. military base needed for "security of Japan." But it was considered an "advanced defence area" with the emergence of Reagan. The "regime" of Chon Du Hwan deemed it an honor and announced of its own accord that it is a "forward base."

In February 1981, Chon Du Hwan blared in Washington that south Korea would play the role of a forward base in the Pacific region: In May the same year, he came out with the theory of

(Continued on page 8)

Memoirs of South Korean Laborers

Cry of Existence

(1) What Is to Live As Humnan-Beings?

This is the first installment of memoirs of south Korean laborers which were carried in an irregular publication, "Shilchon Munhak" (Literature at Work) in its April issue.

Here, they talk about their severe working conditions and life. They describe their miserable labour conditions, unequal distribution of wealth, and smoldering anger at social discrimination.

Following are excerpts from their memoirs:

We are just like prisoners, aren't we? Are there more miserable people than we? One of my colleagues whispered to me.

I smiled, but I felt something hot welling up in my eyes. I look back on my life. Early morning I leave home with the sun rising.

Working in the dark factory all day long, I find the sunshine too dazzling to see. People outdoors seem happy. Am I the same human being as they?

I can't afford to see even the sunshine. While I am working laboriously all day, the radio is beaming information of holiday-making, leisure, and where to go on this weekend incessantly, a world totally unknown to me.

They must live in the world different from the one which I live in.

Saying this to myself, I try to dispel miserable lonliness. And, at last, trying to solace myself by imitating them, I feel all the greater sorrow after a while.

I become aware that it is an escape from the realities of life. I feel anger with myself and ashamed of myself. I don't dream such a extravagance as a vacation with my family, or going on a picnic. I would be satisfied if all my family can live together with my pay and if I can make my mother comfortable when she come home from peddling.

It is the level of happiness which every one should be able to enjoy. What and who deprive me of such happiness?

Was I more lazy than others? No, I wasn't. I worked very hard like a horse.

Yet in this society, I can't get even a sufficient reward for my hard labour.

I have more often than not heard living a life is competition with others.

If it is true, I think, the start line of life should be the same. Was my parents' love for us so shallow that we came to live in this alienation?

It is self-evident that I am a member of this society, whether I got proper education or not.

But the society is going to thrust me over the cliff, simply because of my lack of proper education.

Who is a loser and who is a winner is decided from the beginning. The more calmly struggle to behave, the more confused I feel and the life become more strained.

I think my life have been played with by others. But I bear grudge against nobody. They might sneer at me if I ask them to walk together with me, so I'll make my own effort, not to imitate them.

I'll become broad-minded enough to love my colleagues and everything in the world as well.

I'll make efforts in order to be able to struggle with them, heal my hurt pride, and recover real courage.

I am struggling with my mind even now. – (1) Concluded

Even though they work hard all day, they can't get sufficient reward.

Everyone Is Thief

Illegal Accumulation of Fortunes By Chon's Men

Chon's "ruling party's" top-ranking official was charged of illegal large property holdings. The accused, Jung Nae Hluk, No. 2 man in the democratic justise party; stepped down as chairman of the party following reports he had illegally accumulated fortunes. The scandal is now rocking south Korean society, with the Chon junta facing public distrust.

(Toad)-Hankook Ilbo (June 29)

1) Is accumulating a fortune good or bad? Umm . . .

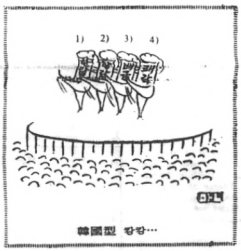
2) Is writing a letter to the newspaper, good or bad? Umm . . .

3) Hello, authority! How can we answer to this question educationally?

1) Ex-party leader made huge profits through real estates speculation.

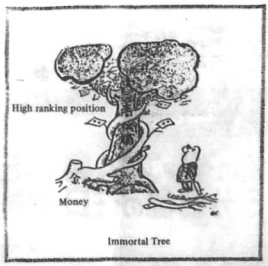
2) Everyone is a thief.

(Mr. Nadelo)-Dong-A Ilbo (June 29)



1) Crime, 2) Indulgence, 3) Money-worship, 4) Hedonism

(Korean-style CanCan)-Hankook Ilbo (June 10)



(Immortal Tree)-Joong-ang Daily News (June 26)

Japanese Magazine on Shadow Champion of Soccer in Japan

The Japanese monthly magazine "Mr. Dandy" (August issue of this year) carried a feature story on "The Korean Soccer Team in Japan". Follows a gist of the story:

"We Defeated Yomiuri Club In Five Straight Wins"

"Major news papers wrote last year that the strongest soccer team in Japan is Yomiuri Club, the winner of the First League of Soccer in Japan. But, we have played and won all the five games with it. We had many games with Nihon Kokan and Nissan, teams of the First League of Soccer in Japan. But, we seldom lost games," so commented Mr. Lee Chong Gyong, a key player of the Korean Soccer Team in Japan. He is 26 years-old.

The team plays about 50 games a year including about 20 practice games. Since its formation in 1961, the Korean Soccer Team boasts a record of 640 wins, 28 loss and 34 draws, the winning rate of 0.958. The record in 1982 is 25 wins, 1 lose and 1 draw. The Korean team defeated "Nihon Kokan", winner of the "Emperor's Cup", 4 to 3.

The record in 1983 is 35 wins, 1 loss and 1 draw. Though it can be ranked high even within the First League of Soccer in Japan, it is unknown generally except for those interested.

"The Korean Soccer Team in Japan" was formed in 1961. It was formed of graduates from Choson University in Tokyo or 12 Korean *high schools in major cities of* Japan.

Since the formation, it has been improved friendship and exchange between Korea and Japan, and its members and Japanese soccer players from Hokkaido to Kyushu and vied for betterment of technique of soccer through about 670 bouts.

Its members have lived in Japan. But, they are barred from the Japanese Soccer League on the ground of their DPRK nationality. Therefore, its victories over Japan's top class teams are not officially recorded.

Mr. Chon, vice-manager of the team said that the result of games is secondary and our primary purpose is friendship and exchange between Korea and Japan through the games.

Korean High and Middle Schools Also Have Invincible Powers

The DPRK's soccer is at a very high level in Asia. Its team won a quaterfinal by defeating the Chinese national team which beat New York Cosmos.

Mr. Kim Ju Bon, a back of the team said, "Soccer, itself, is the Korean national sport and has a tradition. It is to Korea what Sumo is to Japan. So, there are soccer clubs at all the Korean primary, middle and high schools in Japan which number more than 160. Many boy students hope to belong to a soccer club."

Choson University's soccer team has games with Nihon Univ., Ritsumeikan University on a regular basis and often plays with top level universities such as Tsukuba Univ., Waseda Univ. and Hosei University.

Both of Choson University and Tokyo Korean High School teams had a winning ratio between 80 to 90 percent.

Some concerned say that it might be result of practice games with neighbouring team, Tokyo Korean High School that Teikyo High School's soccer team grew into the top level of Japanese high schools. (Teikyo High School is winner of "National High School Championship of Soccer", this year.)

"Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland ..... I Have A Conviction"

According to the regulation of Japanese soccer league, five foreign players can enrol as a member of Japanese soccer team and three foreign players can participate in a game.

It may be probable that some Korean soccer players will join Japanese teams and participate in games as South-American and American players do.

Mr. Chong, vice-manager, said, "To tell the truth, there are some players who were invited to join Japanese teams. But, they all declined the otherwise attractive offers. They said though living in Japan, they don't want to lose their conciousness as a Korean. They have a conviction that to make efforts to improve friendship and exchange between Korea and Japan through games is to strengthen the national conciousness as Korean and contribute to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

Mr. Lee Chong Gyong said, "I like soccer, but I didn't think soccer as my job. Both of my parents are Chongryun workers. (Chongryun refers to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) They work at the front of the patriotic work.

Looking at my parents' work from my childfood, I came to realize the significance of their work as days passed by. Graduating from a Korean middle school, I decided to become a Chongryun worker in future. When I graduated Choson University, I sought for my own way that I can well contribute to the reunification of the fatherland .....

"In the past, there were a series of inter-city soccer games which were called 'Kyong-Pyong Games' in Korea, namely, between Pyongyang and Seoul. The soccer games were played alternative in Pyongyang and Seoul. Someday, if I can participate in those games, how wonderful it will be!"

Major Games and Score ('83 year)

Team	Score
Yomiuri Club	1 – 0
Fujita	1 – 1
Nihon Kokan	2 – 0
Selected members from Shizuoka Pre.	4 – 0
Selected national members from Gunma Pre.	5 – 1
Selected members of society from Hyogo Pre.	4 – 3
Selected members from Fukuoka Pre.	3 – 1
Tristar	3 – 0

August issue of the Japanese monthly magazine "Mr. Dandy" carried an article of the Korean Soccer Team in Japan.

Violation of Koreans' Human Rights Increases

The number of violations of human rights of Korean nationals in Japan by the Japanese authorities is increasing.

A 62-year-old Korean national living in Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, underwent unjustifiable treatment by the Ube maritime safety agency.

He was Chong Sam Chul, who operates transportation business firm in the city. At 9:30 a.m. on June 28 he went fishing near a newly built light-house off Ube Port in his own boat together with his friends.

His boat was stopped by a patrol boat named the "Mochizuki" of the Ube maritime safety agency and was told to show his shipowner's license and his qualification certificate as a marine engine operator. In the meantime, he was told to tell his name and address.

When an official of the agency knew that Mr. Chong was a Korean, he immediately told him to show his alien registration certificate. Mr. Chong happened to leave his alien registration certificate at his home and failed to carry it with him.

His address, name and occupation were entered in columns in his shipowner's license and his qualification certificate. Nevertheless, an officer of the patrol board took Mr. Chong's photos, saying that he would confirm Mr. Chong's identity after finish fishing.

At around 3:00 p.m. three officials waiting for Mr. Chong at the Ube port went to Mr. Chong's house along with Mr. Chong. On arriving at his house Mr. Chong showed them his alien registration certificate. But they had Mr. Chong stand in front of his house holding his certificate in his left hand, and took his frontal and side photos of him.

After that they took Mr. Chong to the maritime safety agency office, where they copied Mr. Chong's alien registration certificate and his qualification certificate.

During the investigation he was asked about why he started transport business and also about the date of the start of his business, salaries of his employees. Mr. Chong was asked why his nationality was "Korea," though his legal domicile was in south Kyongsang Province (in south Korea).

Photos showing an overall view of Mr. Chong's house were taken. On June 30, he was ordered to come to the agency office and to submit a written statement.

Representatives of the Ube chapter of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) called on the head of the agency and lodged a strong protest against the unwarranted acts of the agency officials, demanding their apologies, measures to prevent recurrence of such acts, and to discipline officials concerned.

Mr. Ozawa, socialist member of the House of Representative, and lawyer, said:

Mr. Chong is well known in Ube as a trustworthy businessman. So it was easy to confirm his identification. Without a warrant of many photos and he was treated like a criminal. The Ube agency's act should be criticized.

Police Authos. Interfere In Foreigners Registration Affairs Here

The Japanese police authorities have free access to the originals of foreigners' registration files and are thus openly involved in foreign registration affairs.

This was revealed by a fact-finding survey conducted by the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union (Jichiro).

The survey was conducted from February to March in the form of interviews with officials in charge of foreign registration affairs in municipal offices in 600 cities by the unions prefectural headquarters on behalf of its central headquarters.

By the end of June, the fact-finding survey was completed and the results were detained from 319 cities including wards.

The results of the survey were:

The originals of foreigners' registration files of not specially designated foreigners "have been frequently read" by police authorities in 19 cities including Tokyo, Aichi, Fukuoka, Oita.

The originals of foreigners' registration files of specially designated foreigners have been read by police authorities in 34 cities.

The originals of foreigners' registration file "have been sometimes read" in 166 cities (58.3%).

In 74.8 percent of the city and ward municipal offices covered by the survey, the originals of foreigners' registration files "have been sometimes or frequently read" by police authorities.

This indicates that the police authorities in a large number of cities have an access to the originals of foreigners' registration files on pleas of various kinds.

When requests are made by police authorities for access to the files, the copies of originals including fingerprints were handed to them in 47 cities (14.7 percent) including Hokkaido, Chiba and Nagasaki.

In 209 cities (65.4%) the copies of originals have been handed. They include the municipal and ward offices which have handed copies minus finger prints.

In 153 cities, officials in charge of foreigners' registration have replied to telephone inquiries from police authorities; in 108 cities they refused to reply.

The survey says; it is a daily occurrence that police authorities inquire municipal and other offices about Korean nationals here.

The survey discloses that the police authorities have openly interfered in foreigners' registration affairs. They not only invade the privacy of Korean nationals but have kept surveillance on and investigated the activities of Koreans here.

The central headquarters of Jichiro decided as follows:

The requests of police authorities for access to the originals of foreigners' registration files, their requests for the copies of originals, their inquiries on matters registered in originals should be rejected except in case such a request or inquiry is made by a head of the supervisory regional police authorities according to article 197 of the Criminal Procedure Act: 2) inquiries by telephone should in principle be rejected; in case of a request for copy of original records is made, the content of information to be copied should be reduced to a minimum and no fingerprints should be copied.

Chongryun Office In Kochi Spied

Officials of the Kochi regional public security agency committed espionage acts against the Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Kochi headquarters office and an amusement building owned by a Korean national, both now under construction.

This has been revealed recently.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean in U.S. Visits DPRK (7)

(Continued from the No. 1,193 issue of The People's Korea)

On the morning of Jul. 14, Tuesday, I returned to Pyongyang. At the station I parted Dr. Chong and went to my hotel. Other members of our group had returned from a trip to Mt. Myohyang.

From lunch time that day, we began to have a talk with scholars and intellectuals in the north. This was our major purpose in our visit to the DPRK. Our discussions continued until Saturday. Three members from each side briefed the meeting on major subjects. Questions and answers followed their briefings. Hot discussions were held in a friendly atmosphere.

On July 16 I spent the evening at my sister's house. She seemed to be nervous because my departure was only four days away. Caressing a photo of my daughters, my sister said, "How nice it would be if I could meet your daughters. Can they speak Korean? What meal do they have at home? How is your wife's cooking?" She bombarded me with questions. The next morning she cooked finely chopped potatoes mixed with Welsh onions and Guinea pepper. In the past I liked this as a side dish. My sister strongly insisted that I eat the dish.

On the evening of July 17, a farewell party was held for us at the Chongryu Hall. Marble pillars and chandeliers in the dining room of the Chongryu Hall were very beautiful. The dining room was large. There were banquet rooms on the 2nd and 3rd floors, family's rooms and counters where customers were able to enjoy grilled chickens, rice cakes, and so on. Many people were taking supper. Among them I saw soldiers who were on leave.

We entered a large banquet room and sat at tables. During these days we made a nodding acquaintanceship with each other. So the atmosphere was friendly. We had a joke with a person. I heard from Dr. Choe of the Academy of Social Sciences an interesting story on the translation of *Lijosillok* (the Chronicles of the Li Dynasty; *Lijosillok* is the unprecedentedly voluminous chronicles covering the 519 years of the Li dynasty from 1392 to 1910.). Dr. Choe had learned linguistics for seven years in Germany. The translation of *Lijosillok* had already been completed and 137 of the volumes of *Lijosillok* had been published then. According to him, 200 more volumes were planned to be published.

Mr. Kim, managing-editor-in-chief of a certain weekly paper, came to our table with gingseng wine. He said, in earnest, "Mr. Choe, please tell our overseas compatriots the following, before anything else. An independent country has been built here, a country which no one can ignore. We live as independent people. Let's raise our glasses."

After the party, I made my last visit to my sister's house. Prof. Song Sok Chun willingly consented to my offer to visit my sister's house together with me.

I was surprised to see my elder brother, who had come to my sister's house to see me off. I introduced Mr. Song to my brother, sister and her husband.

I told them about Mr. Song as a man of curiosity, who had followed me.

Mr. Song laughed, saying, "I was worried about sending him here alone."

My sister asked Dr. Song to continue to take good care of me, whose hair was shot with gray, as if I were, a junior high school students, who had taken my senior home.

We did not stay at my sister's home long, because we had to pack up. On the early morning of July 19, we took breakfast and took photos of ourselves with drivers and employes at the hotel who took care of us during our stay there.

Then we got on the car.

Passing through the streets of Pyongyang, which had become familiar to us by then, I thought of my friend in Seoul. Now I was not exchanging letters with him, then. But he was always my friend in my mind. If he knew that I was in Pyongyang, how much he would be surprised, I thought.

Dear my friend, you should be surprised at other things. People of the same nation who can easily exchange feelings with each other, live separately like enemies—This is the very strange matter.

The car had already run through the city and was running on an expressway, from where I saw an antiaircraft gun turned toward the sky, which brought me to the cruel reality. For our compatriots in the north and the south and for all of us, I couldn't but pray that the gun would never be fired. At the airport my brother, sister and her husband were waiting for me. People who attended the party the previous night were also there. How did I say good-by to them. I have only a dim memory of that moment like an old photograph. I only vividly remember the sleeves of my sister's white *chogori* and white handkerchief. The plane we got on was 30 minutes late in departure in order to wait for a Bangladesh delegation headed by the President. My sister continued waving her hands.

At 9:10, the engine of the airplane started. The white handkerchief was waved strongly and quickly like a butterfly caught by a spider's web and struggling, putting forth its last spurt.

We spent several days in Beijing and returned to the U.S. via Shanghai and Narita. I thought of my sister and brothers who gradually receded. At the same time I thought of my family members (in the U.S.) who gradually approached. I was filled with joy and sorrow. I thought of man's mysterious family ties. (Concluded)

(By Prof. Choe Ik Hwan of Seattle Univ., on his visit to the DPRK in the summer of 1983)

(Continued from page 6)

These officials were Kataoka Katsumi, a chief clerk of the investigation department and Fukushima Eiji, the chief of the second section of the Kochi regional public security agency.

From April to May, Kataoka visited a company which contracted to build the Chongryun Kochi headquarters' office building and secretly investigated who asked its construction and who was the holder of the title deed. He further asked about the design of the office and the arrangement of rooms.

Meanwhile, Fukushima tried to know the financial condition of Mr. Song Sok Kyun who was the owner of an amusement building (which is located behind the Chongryun Kochi headquarters' office), the scale of the building and details about how the company came to contract to construct the building. These two officials asked the company not to tell others what they were asked about.

Earlier on July 5, representatives of the Chongryun Kochi headquarters lodged a strong protest with the Kochi regional public security agency concerning their unjustifiable acts and demanded that they do not repeat such acts and admit and apologize for their espionage acts. They also demanded that Chongryun be excluded from the organizations to which "Anti-Subversive Activities Law" is applied.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Apr. 12–20)

April 12

*Eduardo Orego, Member of the Political Committee of the Popular Action Party of Peru and Former Mayor of Lima, Peru, and his party

April 13

*A government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Prime Minister Otema Alimadi

*A Sofia City, Bulgaria, People's Council friendship delegation headed by its vice-Chairman Petru Mezdrecki, Chairman of its Executive Committee

*A Zimbabwean Defence Ministry friendship delegation headed by J. Chitauro, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Zimbabwe

*Secretary General of the Senegalese Writers Association Mamadou Traore Diop

*South African delegate for the study of the Juche idea Boyce Bocibo, Administrative Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Nigerian Teachers Union headed by its Deputy Secretary General George Chinyereuba Isidore Anioke

*A Guinea-Bissau delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Antonio Soares, Director of the Guinea-Bissau paper "No Pintcha"

*A Peruvian delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the National Federico Villarreal University headed by Milton Chavez Castaman, professor of the university

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Chinhoyi City, Zimbabwe, headed by Edgar Kwenda, Mayor of Chinhoyi City, Zimbabwe

April 16

*A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Cuba headed by Jose Raul Viera Linares, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Federico Villarreal National University of Peru headed by Orested Rodriguez Campos, Member of the House of Deputies and president of the university

*A Congolese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Linganzi Benjamin, Propaganda Director of the General Political Department of the National People's Army of the Congo

*A delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth headed by Jerzy Jaskiernia, Chairman of the Central Committee of the union

*A delegation of the Trade Union of Light Industry Workers of Bulgaria headed by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union

*Amerigo Terenzi, vice-Chairman of the World Peace Council and Vice-Director of the Italian News Agency ANSA

*Henri Jullien, administrator delegate of Francorail, France and his party

April 17

*A delegation of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities headed by its Assistant Executive Director Nafis Sadik

*A government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Antoni Karas, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade

April 20

*Chinese and Czechoslovak teams to participate in the International Marathon Tournament for "Mangyongdae Prize" (KCNA)

4th Pyongyang Int'l Invitational Table Tennis Tournament Held

The Fourth Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament was held from July 2 to 9 in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. Ping-pong players of 12 countries competed.

The Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament has been annually held since 1981. The first tournament was attended by 9 countries (Bulgaria, Japan, China, Poland, India, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Korea) and the second one by 8 countries (Bulgaria, India, Japan, Egypt, China, Cuba, Poland and Korea).

The third tournament held last year was participated in by 8 countries (the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Japan, China, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland and Korea) and the current fourth by 12 countries.

Korea took the men's team title and China the women's team title in the finals of the team events held on July 5.

In the four tournaments held so far the Chinese women's team bagged all the four gold medals, the Chinese men's team two gold and the Korean men's team two gold medals in the team competitions.

This year the Soviet team made a debut in the tournament and its men's team became runner-up and the women's team placed fifth.

Follow the results of the games:

Semi-Finals

– Men's singles

Cho Yong Ho (Korea): Li Gun Sang (Korea) 3-1

Chu Jong Chol (Korea): Jia Ning (China) 3-2

– Women's singles

Qi Baohua (China): Han Hye Song (Korea) 3-2

Marie Hrachova (Czechoslovakia): Pang Chun Dok (Korea) 3-2

– Men's doubles

Cho Yong Ho/Hong Chol (Korea): Jiri Jarvrek/Tomas Demek, Abe Hiroyuki, Ono Hiroyuki (Japan): Jia Ning/Gu Wanyang (China) 2-0

– Women's doubles

Li Bun Hui / Cho Jong Hui (Korea): Valentina Popova / Narine Antonyan (U.S.S.R.) 2-0

– Mixed doubles

Cho Yong Ho / Li Bun Hui (Korea): Andrei Mazunov / Valentina Popova (U.S.S.R.) 2-1

Hong Chol / Kim Yong Hui (Korea): Jiri Jarvrek / Marie Hrachova (Czechoslovakia) 2-1

Finals

– Men's singles

Cho Yong Ho (Korea): Chu Jong Chol (Korea) 3-1

– Women's singles

Qi Bahua (China): Marie Hrachova (Czechoslovakia) 3-1

– Men's doubles

Abe Hiroyuki / Ono Hirohiko (Japan): Cho Yong Ho / Abe Hiroyuki / Ono Hirohiko (Japan): Cho Yong Ho / Hong Chol (Korea) 2-1

– Women's doubles

Li Bun Hui/Cho Jong Hui (Korea): Qi Baohua / Gao Jun (China) 2-0

– Mixed doubles

Hong Chol / Kim Yong Hui (Korea): Cho Yong Ho / Li Bun Hui (Korea) 2-1

Follow the placing of the tournament:

– Men's singles
1. Cho Yong Ho (Korea)
2. Chu Jong Chol (Korea)
3. Li Gun Sang (Korea)
3. Jia Ning (China)

– Women's singles
1. Qi Baohua (China)
2. Marie Hrachova (Czechoslovakia)
3. Han Hye Song (Korea)
3. Pang Chun Dok (Korea)

– Men's doubles
1. Abe Hiroyuki / Ono Hirohiko (Japan)
2. Cho Yong Ho / Hong Chol (Korea)
3. Jia Ning / Gu Wanyang (China)
3. Jiri Jarvrek / Tomas Demek (Czechoslovakia)

– Women's doubles
1. Li Bun Hui / Cho Jong Hui (Korea)
2. Qi Baohua / Gao Jun (China)
3. Valentina Popova / Narine Antonyan (U.S.S.R.)
3. Pdulkura Bulatova / Anira Zaharyan (U.S.S.R.)

– Mixed doubles
1. Hong Chol / Kim Yong Hui (Korea)
2. Cho Yong Ho / Li Bun Hui (Korea)
3. Jiri Jarvrek / Marie Hrachova (Chechoslovakia)
3. Andrei Mazunov / Valentina Popova (U.S.S.R.)

Prizes were awarded to winners.

Trophy cups and gold medals were awarded to the winners and silver and bronze medals to those placed second and third.

The players fully displayed their high sports technique and noble sportsmanship at the latest tournament participated in by strong rivals in Asia and Europe.

Photo shows a closing celemony of the 4th Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament held from July 2 to 9 in Pyongyang.

Rising Tide of Outrage: FEER

With the date for the "national assembly" elections likely to be announced by the end of August, one thing Chon Du Hwan does not need now is a scandal within his party (the Democratic Justice Party). Thus, when it became clear that DJP chairman Jung Nae Hiuk has used his position to amass a fortune, Chon Du Hwan quickly replaced Jung with a former military academy classmate, Kwon Ik Hyon.

However, "The sacking of party chairman Jung Nae Hiuk on 25 June, following widespread allegations in the press about the way he accumulated his vast personal fortune, has failed to put a lid on a rising tide of public outrage at the way the government has handled its investigation of the affair." (Far Eastern Economic Review, July 19, 1984)

Follows a story entitled "Rising Tide of Outrage" carried by the Hong Kong-based weekly magazine:

Corruption scandals are not unfamiliar to South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's four-year-old administration, but the latest one involves a leading figure in Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), and it could prove to be a costly liability in the general election, just eight months away.

The sacking of party chairman Jung Nae Hiuk on 25 June, following widespread allegations in the press about the way he accumulated his vast personal fortune, has failed to put a lid on a rising tide of public outrage at the way the government has handled its investigation of the affair.

The press allegations against the 57-year-old former speaker of the national assembly were based on a 148-page report, copies of which were received in the mail by three national daily newspapers in Seoul on 13 June. The report detailed Jung's alleged possession of prime property holdings in and out of Seoul – including land, a ranch and several office buildings, apartments and houses. The report claimed that the property was owned by Jung, *his wife, their two sons and Jung's* son-in-law and valued Jung's holdings at Won 18 billion (US$ 22.5 million).

of certain officials – other reliable sources here suggested that Jung made his fortune mostly by first purchasing cheap land and then pressuring relevant officials to have his parcels "exchanged" for prime properties in government possession.

The son of a well-to-do minor official of a small town in the rice-growing province of South Cholla, Jung was bright enough to be accepted by Japan's Imperial Military Academy. When Japan surrendered its Korean colony in 1945, Jung joined the South Korean Military Academy, where he met and became friends with a classmate named Park Chung Hee, who became South Korea's president in 1963 after seizing power in a coup.

The rest of the story is typical of many successful politicians in South Korea, where personalities and personal links often play paramount roles in job appointments. With Park – and possibly no one else – backing him, Jung became minister of trade and industry and then minister of national defence. And when Park was assassinated in 1979, Jung was among a handful of Park-era politicians retained by Chun's administration.

Not only has he survived the purges which left hundreds of other

of libel defamation and leaving Jung looking like the innocent victim of a political smear campaign. "This odious practice of slandering other people must be uprooted," said DJP spokesman Kim Yong Tae when the allegations first appeared in the press.

The party's attitude led normally quiescent citizens here to explode. Newspaper offices received hundreds of calls from angry citizens demanding to know why the prosecution office was questioning only Mun and his friends, not Jung. The prosecution office and the DJP also received hundreds of calls from irate citizens. Radical students threatened to bomb the prosecution office's "safe house," where Mun's interrogation was taking place.

A few days after the case was publicised, a bomb went off in a busy market in the heart of Seoul, killing one person and seriously injuring two others. The explosion followed bomb threats against the prosecution office and the U.S. Cultural Centre in Pusan over the Jung affair, but the government maintained that the market bombing was not related to the scandal.

Anonymous callers to a Seoul

(Continued from page 4)

"joint destiny" (with Japan) and asked Japan to aid the south Korean economy. The United States supported it. This idea was clarified in the January 1983 "south Korea-Japan joint statement." After Reagan's south Korean trip, the "south Korea-Japan joint idea" was declared an "operational idea" of the United States. In other words, south Korea is not only a "forward base" for the U.S. interests in the Pacific but should fall a victim for the interests of "NATO" as well. Therefore, Reagan's "idea of limited nuclear war" is nothing but a flowery one to conceal a global mobilisation.

With the change of the idea, the United States revives Japanese militarism, and in the long run the Japanese forces will occupy south Korea, which is the mission of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." Reagan's strategy is to "integrate south Korea-Japan combined forces" and use them as a "vanguard detachment."

The second is the change of U.S. tactical operations.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises have undergone changes in quality and quantity over the last few years. The United States is repeating a "test and preliminary nuclear war" and using south Korea as a testing ground for a nuclear war. As shown by the "three-day nuclear war strategy," the "air-ground battle theory" means making an overall attack with a simultaneous mobilization of combat capacities to destroy enemy's strength, that is, using nuclear and all other arms at the same time.

The third is the change to attack operation from defence operation. As already seen in the "Team Spirit," this joint operation repeated military exercises for an attack on north Korea. This attack operation is the essence of the "air-ground battle theory."

The fourth is the change to the idea of "global nuclear war" from the idea of "limited nuclear war." The United States stressed the need to expand the war on a global scale beyond limited area by finding vulnerable points.

Thus, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance has developed into the last stage and threatens the existence of our nation.

In reference to the world peace movement, the reporter said it had rapidly expanded over the last 3-4 years.

It is the third world that suffers greatest losses due to nuclear war preparations. The interference of superpowers and the danger of aggressive war menace the stability, peace and people's life in the third world. Reagan's expansion of nuclear war preparations is aimed at preventing the continuously occurring movement for human rights, independence and *chajusong* in the third world.

It is the urgent demand of history and the nation to ease the tension and defend peace on the Korean Peninsula, Sonu Hak Won said. He demanded that the United States and south Korean authorities respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

Resolution

1. The danger of a war, a nuclear war in particular, must be removed from the Korean Peninsula at an early date.

We must never allow that the Korean Peninsula is turned into a theatre of a nuclear war for the expansion of the sphere of influence of outside forces and our nation is put on the altar of a nuclear war of big powers.

The U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons, the source of the growing tension and war on the Korean Peninsula, must be taken out of south Korea and the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance be frustrated.

We will powerfully wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement embracing compatriots at home and abroad for the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

2. The Korean question must be solved peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation, not by bayonet or by nuclear weapon.

The most reasonable way for the solution of the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation at present is to hold the tripartite talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States and the south Korean authorities, the parties concerned with the question.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities truly want peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia, they must discard the line of war and confrontation and come to the table of tripartite talks.

We will fulfil our responsibility as men of intellect of the nation for an early realisation of the tripartite talks.

3. Our national reunification must be achieved by ourselves in a Juche-oriented way without any interference of outside forces.

Independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are the unshakable foundation stone for our reunification.

On the basis of the three principles, the north and south should be reunified by means of forming a confederal state, with the present systems left as they are.

We decisively oppose any attempt to perpetuate the division of the country and will contribute to a nation-wide reunification movement to build an independent, neutral and peaceful reunified state of confederal form.

4. Believing that the current dialogue between Korean scholars in north and overseas is very beneficial to the solution of the problems of common concern for the nation, we resolve to have frequent contacts and dialogues in the future and undertake brisk joint activities conductive to the development of science and culture of our nation and its cause of reunification.

"The sacking of party chairman Jung Nae Hiuk on 25 June, following widespread allegations in the press about the way he accumulated his vast personal fortune, has failed to put a lid on a rising tide of public outrage at the way the government has handled its investigation of the affairs.

"Anonymous callers to a Seoul newspaper threatening the prosecution office indicated they were dissatisfied with the way the corruption allegations against Jung were being ignored by the government. As for the threats against the U.S. facility in Pusan, the callers were clearly identifying corruption here with the U.S. because of U.S. support for the Chun government."

The report, complete with annotations and photographs, was too expertly written to ignore. No wonder. A subsequent government-initiated investigation into the origin of the report and into possible libel charges associated with it – conducted by the Seoul District Prosecution Office – revealed that it was the work of professional who knew Jung well.

Egging on a team of private fact-finders, the government discovered, was Jung's long-rival in both his military and political careers, former assembly representative Mun Hyong Tae. Supervising the secret operation was Yun Man Dok, a retired deputy director-general of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, now called the Agency for National Security Planning, the government investigation revealed.

The crucial question raised by the report was how Jung could have amassed such a fortune in only 20 years. He had a reputation for rectitude in a country in which corruption at the top is generally conceded to be endemic. But, in addition to alleged bribe-taking and other examples of malfeasance mentioned in Mun's report–such as accepting money for arranging the promotion

politicians jobless, but he was named party chairman by Chun last October. Rumour has it that he was rewarded by Chun for having helped the new military-backed government suppress the anti-government Kwangju uprising of May 1980 in Jung's native province of Cholla.

By comparison Mun, 62, was far less fortunate than Jung in the years following Park's death. A self-made man who rose from a peasant background to become a four-star general and a chairman of the military's joint chiefs of staff, Mun was purged under Chun's "political purification law," passed four years ago.

The scandal was sensationalised by the local press which billed the Jung-Mun battle "A Star War," with the star a symbol of the former generals. And the affair became even more controversial when the DJP seemingly mishandled it. First Chun sacked Jung, replacing him with Kwon Ik Hyon, the party's secretary-general, also a retired military intelligence officer.

Then the government initiated the prosecution office's investigation of Mun's role in the campaign against Jung, seeking to bring charges against Mun and his collaborators

newspaper threatening the prosecution office indicated they were dissatisfied with the way the corruption allegations against Jung were being ignored by the government. As for the threats against the US facility in Pusan, the callers were clearly identifying corruption here with the US because of US support for the Chun government.

Others viewed the affair cynically.

"Frankly, I'm not even interested in this case," commented Kim Chung Yol, a philosophy professor at Korea University. His reason: "Even if I were, nothing could be righted in short, this is a case which once again establishes how sick our society has become."

The cynicism was well-founded. Four years ago, Chun mounted a campaign aimed at purifying South Korean society, dismissing thousands of people from jobs on assorted allegations of corruption and other crimes. They included 69 prominent political and business figures who had thrived under the Park administration and who were accused of illicitly amasing huge fortunes. Subsequently, it was announced that they had "voluntarily decided to donate to the government" their ill-gotten wealth, which totalled Won 71.6 billion.

But why had Jung escaped the anti-corruption net, the public asked. The government apparently decided that the question was too embarrassing to answer and on 28 June, after questioning Mun, the prosecution office dropped the libel case, explaining that Jung did not want his opponents to be punished. Jung and Mun each published a statement "apologising for the controversy." Jung then announced that he was quitting his assembly seat and retiring from public life altogether. "I have decided to return all my assets to the society," he added in his statement. Just to make certain the case was closed, the press was advised not to publish anything further on the affair.

The government is visibly embarrassed by the incident, but apparently it has no intention of according to demands by opposition parties that it strengthen the 1981 Civil Servants Ethics Law, under which all senior officials must register personal assets with the government. However even if the law were revised, few here believe corruption in politics would be stamped out. Jung, they point out was among those first to register under the 1981 law. But the net value of the property he is said to have reported was little more than 10% of the amount mentioned in the press as falling under his family's control.

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